

is just beginning, it is highly important that stray dogs everywhere in California be placed in restraint. With the movement of dogs from place to place, that always occurs during the touring season of the year, there is imminent danger that the disease may be introduced into communities which have been relatively free of the disease for long periods of time.

In those counties where outbreaks of rabies have occurred suddenly within the past few weeks, Dr. Giles S. Porter, Director of the State Department of Public Health, has instructed the health officers concerned to proceed immediately under Section 13, Rule 2, of the Public Health Act, taking such measures as may be necessary to bring the disease under control. In Merced County, where a human death from rabies occurred on March 3, regulations were placed in effect beginning March 12, 1932.

San Diego Food Handlers to Be Examined.—The City Council of San Diego on March 16 adopted an ordinance by which physical examination of all persons engaged in purveying foodstuffs to the general public is made mandatory. This measure prescribes sanitary methods of handling foodstuffs and provides penalties for failure to cooperate in safeguarding the public health. Pasadena has enforced a similar ordinance for many years.

Prevention and Control of Venereal Diseases.—Slightly more than 250,000 cases of syphilis and more than 150,000 cases of gonorrhea were reported to the United States Public Health Service by the health officers of forty-three states during the last fiscal year. The Surgeon General states that these diseases, as a class, continued to exceed the number of cases reported during the year of any other single communicable disease, with the exception of measles. An increasing number of requests is received for infected mosquitoes to be used in the malaria treatment of general paralysis of the insane. This method of treatment is now generally considered the most effective known treatment for this disease. Further studies of the treatment of paresis through inoculation of malaria are being undertaken with various institutions where this method of treatment is used. Increasing importance is being attached to the early diagnosis and treatment of syphilis. The possibility of extending to rural and remote districts the advantage to be derived from early diagnosis by means of microscopic examination has been carefully studied and a method for providing such service has already been put into operation by at least one state health department. The importance of venereal disease control cannot be denied and the increased efficiency in securing reports of cases would indicate that definite control measures are being applied more widely than heretofore.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By CHARLES B. PINKHAM, M. D.
Secretary

Results of the Los Angeles, February, 1932, Examination

The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California has reported results of the written examination held in Los Angeles, February 1 to 4, 1932. The examination covered nine subjects, and included ninety questions for physician and surgeon applicants. An average of 75 per cent is required to pass. An allowance of one per cent added to the general average is allowed by the Medical Practice Act for each year of medical practice under a license granted elsewhere than in California, provided the applicant has not fallen below 60 per cent in more than one subject.

The greater number of examinees were graduates of extra-state medical schools, including Canada, Germany, Austria, Roumania, and Russia.

Eighty-four per cent of the graduates of medical schools passed the examination.

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The following is a list of the successful applicants for licenses as M. D. physicians and surgeons:

Samuel Donald Aiken, University of Nebraska, 1930.
Elam De Mar Anderson, Northwestern, 1931.
Franklin I. Ball, University of Oregon, 1931.
Louis Clive Bennett, University of Iowa, 1931.
Harry H. Blond, McGill University, 1931.
Potter Bowman, Ludwig-Maximilian's University, Munich, Germany, 1931.
Robert Stultz Brua, Washington University, 1931.
George Treble Burke, McGill University, 1931.
Tenero Danny Caruso, St. Louis University, 1931.
Clarence Phelps Custer, University of Colorado, 1929.
Jesse Derickson Cook, Rush, 1913.
Abbey Max Dodd, Baylor, 1930.
Daniel Snell Egbert, University of Nebraska, 1931.
Oscar Melville Elkins, University of Wisconsin, 1930.
Dwight Hair Findley, University of Oregon, 1931.
William Porter Forcade, University of Nebraska, 1930.
John Anton Gocke, St. Louis University, 1931.
Gilbert Otto Gronhøvd, Rush, 1931.
Joseph Joshua Jacobs, Temple University, 1931.
Evelyn Ross Jenney, Northwestern, 1931.
Irving Louis Josephs, Yale, 1930.
Edwin Frank Kehr, Johns Hopkins, 1930.
Irving Willmer Kellogg, College of Medical Evangelists, 1931.
George C. Kelso, University of Minnesota, 1931.
Isaac Newton Kendall, Northwestern, 1930.
John Thomas Klausner, Northwestern, 1931.
George Landegger, University of Vienna, Austria, 1926.
Emmert Carl Lentz, Ohio State University, 1931.
Benjamin Maurice Lieberman, Tulane, 1931.
James Vernon Luck, St. Louis University, 1931.
Charlotte Elizabeth Mahaffy, University of Alberta, Canada, 1931.
Donald Knox Matthews, University of Cincinnati, 1931.
Benjamin Franklin Miller, University of Tennessee, 1931.
Haig Mitchell, Washington University, 1929.
James Wilber Moreland, University of Illinois, 1931.
Justin Wallace Neighbor, University of Michigan, 1930.
Henry Roger Nesburn, Tufts, 1931.
Edward Choate Palette, Harvard, 1929.
Seymour Joseph Rosenberg, George Washington University, 1931.
Carl Oliver Rydholm, Northwestern, 1931.
Hannibal Cecil Shepherd, College of Medical Evangelists, 1931.
Karl Leopold Sicherman, University of Michigan, 1931.
Edith G. Slipson, M. D., University of Michigan, 1931.
Charles Fay Steiss, St. Louis University, 1931.
Burr Jessell Van Doren, Northwestern, 1931.
Karl Otto Von Hagen, Northwestern, 1931.
James I. Wargin, Rush, 1930.
Llewellyn E. Watke, Creighton, 1931.
Thad John Whalen, St. Louis University, 1931.
Clarence Harold White, University of Iowa, 1931.
Robert Goodwin Wilbur, University of Oregon, 1931.
Isaac Edward Wolfson, University of Cincinnati, 1931.
Leonard Dexter Wood, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1931.
Boris Zemsky, University of Cincinnati, 1931.

The following colleges were represented:

College	PASSED	
	Year of Graduation	Per Cent
Baylor	1930	82 6/9
College of Medical Evangelists.....	1931	81 4/9, 77 3/9
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	1931	79 2/9
Creighton	1931	75 1/9
George Washington University.....	1931	86 8/9
Harvard	1929	77 6/9
Johns Hopkins	1930	83 7/9
Ludwig-Maximilian's University, Munich, Germany.....	1931	75 1/9
McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Canada	1931	89 5/9, 84
Northwestern	1930	80 7/9
.....	1931	82 5/9, 83 5/9
.....	.....	82 3/9, 81 4/9
.....	.....	86 6/9, 77 5/9
.....	.....	83 6/9
.....	.....	75 7/9, 12% yrs. practice
.....	.....	=87 7/9
.....	1930	82 3/9
.....	1931	83 3/9
St. Louis University.....	1931	79 3/9, 76 3/9
.....	.....	86, 83 4/9, 83 8/9
Temple University.....	1931	77 2/9
Tufts	1931	82 6/9
Tulane	1931	85 4/9
University of Alberta, Canada.....	1931	82 2/9
University of Cincinnati.....	1931	85 1/9, 81 2/9
.....	.....	85 8/9

College	Year of Graduation	Per Cent
University of Colorado.....	1929	79 5/9
University of Illinois.....	1931	82 8/9
University of Iowa.....	1931	81 3/9, 85 3/9
University of Michigan.....	1930	84 3/9
.....	1931	88, 84 2/9
University of Minnesota.....	1931	81 5/9
University of Nebraska.....	1930	82 7/9, 87 3/9
.....	1931	84 5/9
University of Oregon.....	1931	82 8/9, 79 2/9
.....	.....	84 7/9
University of Tennessee.....	1931	85 4/9
University of Vienna, Austria.....	1926	75 7/9
University of Wisconsin.....	1930	81 6/9
Washington University.....	1929	76 6/9
.....	1931	84 7/9
Yale	1930	84 8/9
FAILED		
Boston University.....	1931	71
Loyola University.....	1925	65 5/9
Psycho-Neurological Institute Medical College, Petrograd, Russia.....	1917	5 1/9
University of Bucarest School of Medicine, Roumania.....	1921	61 6/9
University of Illinois.....	1931	70
University of Iowa.....	1930	74 6/9

News Items, May 1932

A recent letter received from the Texas Board of Medical Examiners related that as a result of the pamphlet written by the secretary of the California Board of Medical Examiners, entitled "Eyesight Swindlers," several of this ilk had been arrested in that state. The letter further stated that Frank W. Faircloth (convicted in Fresno in 1926 as an eyesight swindler and fined \$600) was recently arrested in Texas. He was then returned to California by extradition. The letter also requested the secretary of the California Board to send to the Texas Board the exhibit displayed by the California Board at the 1931 State Fair, so that said exhibit might be displayed at the annual meeting of the Texas Medical Association to be held in Waco May 4 to 6, inclusive (Former entries CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, February and March, 1926; September, 1930).

"Details of the purported bunko eye doctor game, which has interested the State Board of Medical Examiners for some time, were related in connection with an extradition approved by the governor's office today, for the return of Frank W. Faircloth from Houston, Texas, to Los Angeles, to answer grand theft charges. The extradition was granted on the strength of an affidavit filed by Anna C. Wellensick, who operates a ranch near Covina. She stated two men, introducing themselves as 'Doctor Warrington' and 'Doctor Young' visited her home February 4, 1930, and convinced her they could improve her sight with some medicine they dropped into her eyes and with the aid of a special 'radium belt' she did not receive. She said she drew \$1200 from the bank and gave it to the 'doctors' with a \$1000 bond after their treatment. She stated the men disappeared when she complained her sight had not been improved. She identified Faircloth as 'Doctor Young'" (Los Angeles Times, April 8, 1932).

A news item published in the San Francisco Examiner of April 19, 1932, relates that the Hudson County (New Jersey) Medical Society started publication of various advertisements for the purpose of protecting the public against the practice of irresponsible and unscrupulous practitioners of the healing art. The first contains the names of all of the society's 450 members, listed alphabetically and by municipalities. Subsequent articles will explain some of the services of the society.

"The removal of the entire State Board of Chiropractic Examiners on the ground all of the members lack the educational requirements to practice their profession in California is asked in *quo warranto* proceedings filed in Los Angeles today by Attorney-General U. S. Webb on complaint of Calvin E. Miller, a taxpayer . . ." (Sacramento Bee, April 4, 1932.)

"Payment of a \$1100 fine today saved Dr. William E. Glaeser, San Francisco physician, from a year in jail. Doctor Glaeser had pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the Veterans' Compensation Act before Judge A. F. St. Sure, and a plea of leniency had been made for him by United States Attorney George Hatfield, who stated that the doctor had assisted the government in trapping several other men in the case. Despite this, the Judge sentenced the doctor to a fine of \$1000 and a year in jail. Later the Judge announced that if the doctor would pay \$1100, the amount obtained by the veteran in the case, he would suspend the jail sentence. Shortly after this the fine was paid and the doctor released from custody. 'I cannot make light of this case,' the Judge declared in passing sentence. 'This seems to be becoming a far-flung racket. It was said the doctor signed this examination blank to aid a friend. Would the doctor rob a bank to help a friend? This was robbing the government. The veteran in the case might have obtained \$10,000 he was not entitled to'" (San Francisco Call-Bulletin, April 17, 1932).

"Two East Bay doctors were each sent to the county jail for one year by Federal Judge Louderback when their probation pleas failed after they had pleaded guilty to veterans' frauds. The defendants were Dr. F. H. Van Tassell, fifty-three, 5640 Ocean View Drive, and Dr. A. H. Staples, fifty-eight, 5423 Grove Street, both of Oakland. The charges involved making false affidavits of examination of Livermore hospital patients applying for disability compensation. Congress passed a law that veterans developing tuberculosis in 1925 or prior years could procure compensation. The doctors examined several veterans in 1927, but made affidavit that they made the examinations in 1925. Federal authorities say the doctors received from \$100 to \$150 for the affidavits and that a small 'affidavit ring' was in operation. Several minor defendants are to appear for sentence next month. Probation Officer Charles Upton recommended against leniency because both doctors have a record of narcotic prescription irregularities, his report shows" (San Francisco Examiner, March 27, 1932).

"Five physicians and thirteen World War veterans were charged today with conspiracy to violate the Veterans' Compensation Act, according to information filed in Federal Judge Harold Louderback's court. Judge Louderback fixed bail at \$500 each, except in the case of Dr. William Glaeser of 196 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, whose bail was placed at \$1000. The physicians indicted included Dr. George M. Gardner; Dr. J. O. Arnout and Dr. J. Coleman Browne of Stockton; and Dr. Edward Purcell of 532 Fifteenth Street, Oakland. . . . The complaints alleged that the physicians falsely signed affidavits that the veterans contracted tuberculosis prior to 1925. The physicians actually did not examine the veterans until 1928 and 1929, according to Chief Deputy United States Attorney I. M. Peckham" (San Francisco Call-Bulletin, April 5, 1932).

"Disposal of charges against doctors and others named in an indictment for the illicit use of whisky prescriptions involving Harry 'Hardhat' Allen, was completed today when Federal Judge Frank H. Kerrigan imposed a \$50 fine against Dr. Gregory Isakson" (San Francisco News, April 4, 1932.)

"Reversing a former ruling, Attorney-General U. S. Webb today decided chiropractors may sign death certificates without first obtaining approval of a county officer or a doctor of medicine." (Martinez Herald, March 30, 1932.)

"Changing his plea from not guilty to guilty, Dewey Conway, arrested with his father, W. J. Conway (now

deceased), on a charge of practicing medicine without a license, was fined \$200 by Justice of the Peace L. E. Newton, Tuesday, at Chico . . ." (*Orland Register*, March 18, 1932).

"A request for issuance of a duplicate medical license to a doctor who died two years ago was under investigation by the State Board of Medical Examiners yesterday. . . . The request for a duplicate license came in a telegram delivered on March 15. Signed 'Dr. J. C. Gaxiola,' it was asserted that the doctor's original certificate had been burned and asked for a new one. It offered to pay two years' delinquent registration fees. Dr. C. B. Pinkham, secretary of the board, immediately began an investigation. He said an investigator went to the address, 708 Parkman Avenue, Hollywood. He found Count Von Hapsburg there. The Count denied all knowledge of the telegram and asserted that a man he knew as Doctor Gaxiola had been living with him, but had gone to Mexico recently" (*San Francisco Examiner*, March 26, 1932).

A certificate found hanging on the walls of a licensed chiropractor, recently charged with violation of the Medical Practice Act, certified that said chiropractor had "attended Black's College of Anatomical Science," the certificate being dated Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 8, 1927, signed "M. J. Black, M. D., D. C., etc." The authorities of the State of Indiana report that after a thorough investigation they fail to find anyone by the name of M. J. Black, M. D., or any such institution as "Black's College of Anatomical Science," as ever having existed at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The chiropractor in question stated he attended this course of lectures in San Diego. This is a fair sample of the value of many diplomas, certificates, etc., claimed by those whose newspaper advertising shows various alleged degrees appended to their names.

Dr. Charles J. Dean, said to be owner of the Dean Colon and Rectal Clinic, Kearney and Market streets, San Francisco, as well as clinics in other Pacific Coast cities, has been cited to appear before the Board of Medical Examiners in San Francisco, July 12, 1932, to show cause why his license should not be revoked, based upon his conviction in Portland, Oregon, 1930, "of violating the National Bankruptcy Act." He is now said to be an inmate of the federal penitentiary at McNeil Island.

According to reports, Stanley Kimbro, found guilty in the Los Angeles Municipal Court of a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act, was on March 9 denied a new trial and sentenced to serve seventy-five days in the city jail or pay a fine of \$150. Oral notice of appeal was filed.

Attention of the Board of Medical Examiners has recently been called to an advertisement appearing in a Los Angeles daily paper of March 27, 1932, noting that the "National University of Kiroprathic Physicians and Surgeons," 1126 West Vermont Avenue, will give courses in chiropractic and chiropody to nurses, beauty operators, masseurs, optometrists, and barbers. According to reports, this "university" is operated by J. C. Cowle, mentioned in "News Items" of July and September, 1929; also, October, 1931.

Reports relate that E. O. Tilbourne in the Justice Court of Pasadena on March 17, 1932, pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to serve 180 days in the county jail, sentence being suspended for one year on condition that he no further violate the provisions of the Medical Practice Act. (Former entry, "News Items," February, March, and July, 1927.)

Allen P. King, licensed chiropractor of San Luis Obispo, is reported as having pleaded guilty on March 23, 1932, to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, the sentence being suspended on condition that he change his advertising.

Rheumatic Heart Disease.—At a recent meeting of the New England Heart Association at the Boston Medical Library, rheumatic heart disease was the subject for discussion. It was pointed out that the nature of the rheumatic process is still obscure, that the clinical recognition of an active rheumatic infection is difficult in many cases, and that the treatment of such infection when it is recognized is unsatisfactory. There was also a complaint expressed that we know little, if any more about the disease than was known forty years ago and that a mere change of terminology and nomenclature such as has occurred does not indicate an advance in our knowledge. These are indeed challenges that demand our consideration and action.

A more careful analysis of the subject shows, however, that advances have been made, in the last decade in particular. Vague and general statements published many years ago may now be confirmed or discarded, in part or in whole, as the result of recent more trustworthy and detailed statistical studies; and gradually new facts are being discovered.

Among the newer or more clearly defined knowledge of the rheumatic infection are the following facts or concepts: (1) acute valvular disease may insidiously occur, frequently without any joint symptoms whatsoever, but in just the same form as that found with acute polyarthritis: such endocarditis has been much more frequently overlooked in the past than it is today; (2) there has been a modification of the character of the rheumatic infection during the last generation, in part probably because of the frequent and world-wide use of antirheumatic drugs such as the salicylates; (3) there is a definite relationship between upper respiratory infections, especially with the hemolytic streptococcus, and the occurrence or recurrence of rheumatic endocarditis; years ago the tonsils were almost the sole focus of attention in this respect; (4) climatic conditions are of great importance with respect to the incidence of the rheumatic infection and to the protection of a rheumatic subject against recurrent infection, a tropical climate being strongly protective; this had been hinted at years ago, but not so clearly shown as now; (5) there is a very distinct tendency for the rheumatic infection and rheumatic heart disease to occur in several members of the same family as proved by several analyses in the past ten years, which suggests among other things contagious and predisposing elements; (6) the manifestations of the rheumatic infection are no longer considered to be limited to the heart, pericardium, pleura, joints, and skin, but are known to be widespread throughout the body, even involving arteries, lungs, and peritoneum; and (7) there is more and more evidence that the involvement of the heart and other tissues of the body in the rheumatic infection is an allergic phenomenon and not a response to direct bacterial invasion.

Most important of all, we are no longer content with our lack of knowledge about rheumatism, which has been largely the *laissez faire* attitude in the past, but recognizing this very lack of knowledge, we have pledged ourselves to concentrated study of the subject until we know a great deal more. The recent emphasis on the etiologic diagnosis of cardiovascular disease has been a great stimulus, and with such endeavors as those planned and in progress at the House of the Good Samaritan here in Boston, those of Swift and Coburn in New York, of Paul in New Haven, and of others elsewhere, we can look forward hopefully to the future, expecting that forty years from now our successors may look back to this as a fruitful era in the study of the rheumatic infection and of rheumatic heart disease, which have been such important unsolved medical problems in New England for generations.—*New England Journal of Medicine*, March 3, 1932.